Application No. 10/561,251 DO NOT ENTER March 8, 2010
Reply to the Office Action dated December 8, 2009
Page 2 of 10

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

Claim 1-9 (canceled).

Claim 10 (currently amended): A surface acoustic wave sensor for detecting the minute mass applied to a surface acoustic wave element on the basis of the change in frequency using an SH-type surface acoustic wave, the surface acoustic wave sensor comprising:

a rotated Y-cut LiTaO₃ substrate having Euler angles of $\frac{(0^\circ, 0^\circ \text{ to } 18^\circ, 0^\circ \pm 5^\circ)}{(0^\circ, 58^\circ \text{ to } 180^\circ, 0^\circ \pm 5^\circ)}$ (0°, 120° to 140°, 0° ± 5°);

electrodes, principally containing Au, and arranged on the LiTaO₃ substrate to excite a surface acoustic wave; and

a reaction membrane, bound to a target substance or a binding substance bound to the target substance, covering the electrodes arranged on the $LiTaO_3$ substrate; wherein

the electrodes have a normalized thickness of about <u>0.8% to about 9.5% 3.0% to about 5.0%</u>, the normalized thickness being determined by normalizing the thickness of the electrodes by the wavelength of the surface acoustic wave;

the surface acoustic wave element is a resonator type surface acoustic wave element; and

the electrodes include at least one interdigital electrode and reflectors arranged on both sides of the at least one interdigital transducer in a direction of propagation of a surface acoustic wave.

Claim 11 (canceled).

Application No. 10/561,251 March 8, 2010 Reply to the Office Action dated December 8, 2009 Page 3 of 10

Claim 12 (previously presented): The surface acoustic wave sensor according to Claim 10, further comprising a bonding layer, placed between the reaction membrane and the electrodes, and arranged to improve the bond between the reaction membrane and the electrodes.

Claim 13 (previously presented): The surface acoustic wave sensor according to Claim 10, further comprising a protective layer, placed between the reaction membrane and the electrodes, lying over the electrodes and regions outside the electrodes.

Claim 14 (previously presented): The surface acoustic wave sensor according to Claim 12, further comprising a protective layer, placed between the bonding layer and the electrodes, lying over the electrodes and regions outside the electrodes.

Claim 15 (previously presented): The surface acoustic wave sensor according to Claim 10, wherein the electrodes have a normalized thickness of about 1.2% to about 8.5%, the normalized thickness being determined by normalizing the thickness of the electrodes by the wavelength of the surface acoustic wave.

Claim 16 (previously presented): The surface acoustic wave sensor according to Claim 15, wherein the electrodes have a normalized thickness of about 1.9% to about 6.6%, the normalized thickness being determined by normalizing the thickness of the electrodes by the wavelength of the surface acoustic wave.

Claim 17 (canceled).

Claim 18 (previously presented): A biosensor comprising the surface acoustic wave sensor according to Claim 10, wherein the reaction membrane includes a substance bound to a biological substance that is a target substance and the mass applied to a surface of the substrate of the surface acoustic wave sensor is varied due

Application No. 10/561,251 March 8, 2010 Reply to the Office Action dated December 8, 2009 Page 4 of 10

to the bind of the biological substance to the reaction membrane.